COMBINING ICE AND DAIRY HOUSE

Equipment That Will Be Found to Work for Economy on the Farm.

DRAINAGE IS PROVIDED FOR

Hoisting Pulley for Lifting the Ice Is the Best System—Cleap Straw or Hay Is a Good Substitute Where Sawdust Is Unobtainable.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

This is the time of year to build an icehouse. A happy, goodhearted neighbor admitted in his comical way that he had always wanted an icehouse—in summer—but there was no ice at that time to fill it. In winter it was cold enough without it.

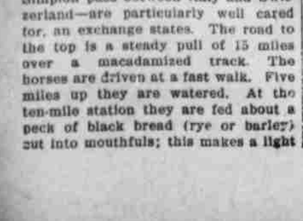
Every farm should have an icehouse, and every farm should have a dairy house. There is economy in combining the two. The illustrations show the perspective and floor plan of a combination farm icehouse and dairy, large enough to handle the milk from a good-sized herd of milkers. The icehouse is large enough to hold a cube of ice 16 feet in diameter. To keep well there should be considerable bulk of ice together in one block.

In this design the dairy wing is built to the south, which helps to protect the south side of the icehouse from the hot summer sun. Also, a dairy room needs considerable sunshine, so it works right both ways.

The foundation of both the icehouse and dairy is of concrete made into one solid wall extending all the way around. Above the wall both houses are built of wood, using studding, matched boards and drop siding. Next to the studding is one thickness of building paper, then matched ceiling boards are blind-nailed on the inside and drop-siding is used for the outside boarding, leaving a hollow dead-air space between. It is a mistake to pack this space with sawdust, because the sawdust rots down at the bottom and settles in spots, leaving holes.

To preserve the ice from melting, the first attention should be given to drainage. It is absolutely necessary that the water should get away from the bottom. If ice stands in water it melts away rapidly.

The section drawing shows the manner in which the house is constructed in regard to drainage. The space



Section Through Ice Storage and Milk Room.

between the concrete walls under the ice is filled with cinders, pounded down. Above the cinders is a slanting floor of concrete, then a layer of sawdust a foot deep. This makes the very best foundation for ice in a farm icehouse. There are other methods of keeping ice in large commercial storage plants, but what interests the farmers is a cheap, practical way of preserving ice for home use.

There is a drainage system to the icehouse which works in connection with the concrete floor drains. The center drain leads into a cement pit in the dairy room, so that the cold drip water from the ice keeps the water in the pit-tank cold. This pit-tank is where the cans of milk are kept cold over night.

There is a drain pipe leading away from the bottom of the cold-water tank to carry off the surplus water. This drain is fitted with a hollow plug, which reaches high enough to hold the water at the right level.

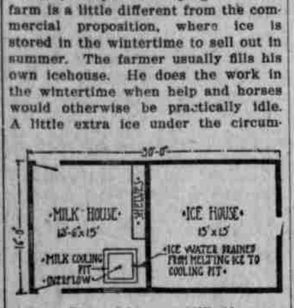
The icehouse doors reach from the sill almost to the peak, making one continuous opening, so that the ice can be put in at any level, as the house is being filled.

A handy way to lift the cakes of ice is with a hayfork toggle and a pair of heavy ice tongs. A single rope is attached to the tongs and passed over the hoisting pulley in the track carriage at the top and run through a single sheave at the bottom, so that a horse can quickly lift a cake of ice to any height necessary.

The cakes of ice are built into a solid mass in the center of the house, usually by breaking joints the same as in brickwork, leaving a space of 12 inches all around the outside. It is much better to pack the ice in the coldest weather, to use a hose or throw pails of water over each layer to freeze the cakes of ice together into a solid body as near as possible. Sawdust enough is needed to pack all around the ice and for a layer 18 inches or two feet deep over the top.

Where sawdust cannot be obtained, clean straw or hay that has been run through the cutting box will answer the purpose, and if carefully handled will keep the ice in a very satisfactory manner. However, sawdust is much to be preferred, and when figuring the cost it is well to remember that the same sawdust may be used for several years by taking good care to keep it clean and to dry it out in summer. Sawdust from pitch pine logs is the best.

The principle of keeping ice on a farm is a little different from the commercial proposition, where ice is stored in the wintertime to sell out in summer. The farmer usually fills his own icehouse. He does the work in the wintertime when help and horses would otherwise be practically idle. A little extra ice under the circum-



Floor Plan of Ice and Milk House.

stances costs the farmer nothing, so that he does not figure it as a real loss if the meltage is considerable. On the other hand, if it keeps extra well and he has a surplus, there is always sale for it in August and September.

It is better to clear the icehouse out before the cold nights come on, to give it a chance to dry out before being refilled. When considerable ice is left over, it is a temptation to put new ice on top of the old, but this is a mistake. The icehouse should be cleaned out clear down to the bottom every year. This gives an opportunity to examine the drainage and to start right with the next filling. The management of an icehouse is as simple as rolling off a log, but there are a few little things to remember. When you roll off a log you don't want to strike your nose. When you fill an icehouse you want to do it in such a way that most of the ice will stay in the house until you are ready to take it out.

The dairy in this plan is intended for a farm where the milk is sold either in cans or bottles. There is room for a milk cooler and a small bottler suitable for a dairy of 40 cows. The dairy floor space is 13 feet 6 inches by 15 feet, which gives room enough for a cream separator, bottling machine, sink to wash utensils, and a few storage shelves.

The same space may be used differently when the milk is separated and the skim milk fed warm to young stock, and the cream shipped away for sale, or when the cream is made into butter at home.

Speaking of Mosquitoes!

Everybody knows Pete Nichols. He works on the Lehigh and New England railroad, and everyone connected with that corporation is known for truth and veracity. Pete came into the reading room of the Morrison the other day somewhat excited, and broke out with: "Youse fellers don't know nothin' about real musketeers Today we was stopped fur time at Glenwood Junction. George Buss was dodgin' around in his cab tryin' to git out of the way of a bat. Harry Seegar was lookin' fur Sam Perry's poker. I run out to the crick and borrowed a feller's landin' net. The hull crew an' sum of the passengers got after a woodcock, I got 'im in the net. It was nothin' but an ordinary muskeeter. At the post-mortem we measured his blood an' there was just a pint an' a half of it. Since that time Harry Seegar wears a baseball mask on 'is hed after leavin' Sussex at nite. Sam Vandruff has gone on a vacashun till cold weather sets in and the rest of us takes daily baths in oil of citronella. The passengers' receipts hev fell off a half."—Sussex (N. J.) Independent.

Powerful Geyser.

The Waimangu geyser near Rotorua, in New Zealand, the largest geyser on the island, which in its period of eruption threw huge columns of water, black mud, rocks and stones to a height of fifteen hundred feet and more, but which for the past eleven years has remained quiet, has again become active. It recently blew out a new crater, 80 yards long by 75 yards wide, and about 20 feet deep. In that first explosion, during which it hurled mud and stones more than a thousand feet into the air, it formed twenty mud "boilers" that threw mud thirty feet high, and opened seven broad steam holes, from which steam escaped under great pressure. Some of the sand and mud that it sent up was, it is said, carried as far as Lake Rotomahana, three and a half miles away. At last accounts jets of steam were issuing from the many fissures in the crater wall.—Youth's Companion.

Horses on Simplon Pass.

The horses of the Simplon post diligence—the coach which carries mail and passengers to the villages on the Simplon pass between Italy and Switzerland—are particularly well cared for, an exchange states. The road to the top is a steady pull of 15 miles over a macadamized track. The horses are driven at a fast walk. Five miles up they are watered. At the ten-mile station they are fed about a peck of black bread (rye or barley) cut into mouthfuls; this makes a light lunch, sustaining but not as difficult of digestion as oats. At the top of the pass, at noon, the horses are given an hour and half to rest and are well fed and watered. The return trip of 15 miles is made with a brake on the wheels most of the way, so that the horses trot freely and without the strain of holding back.

Care of House Plants.

Spray and wash the foliage of house plants frequently, if you would keep them in good health

RIVERSIDE FRUIT MARKET, GUAYAQUIL

Ecuador's Leading Port

GUAYAQUIL, like New York, is one of the cities which had to be. Chicago might have been somewhere else and likewise Paris, London, Vienna, or Berlin, but not Guayaquil. No intelligent scheme of world building, no readjustment of countries or of boundaries, no racial conquest could minimize the importance of the spots whereon Guayaquil and New York stand. These spots are international commercial nodes, such because the conformation of the oceans and the continents being what it is, at these points the lines of travel meet and cross. But more than this it is here that the lands and the seas join on terms of the greatest mutual advantage in all that goes to pay tribute to man's commercial activities, says the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.

Guayaquil has all the natural advantages. It is at the meeting of the sea routes. Only San Francisco and Panama along the whole Pacific coast of North and South America can rival it in this respect. But the three occupy separate spheres and so are not rivals in any sense. Guayaquil is on the only navigable river from middle California to Cape Horn, and this river, or rather fluvial system, furnishes highways to all parts of a large and compact area of the most fertile and productive agricultural lands in western South America, an area of approximately 14,000 square miles. Down and into this zone lead the best trails from the high lands of Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia.

Gulf of Guayaquil.

The Gulf of Guayaquil is the largest opening along the whole west coast of South America. It is shaped nearly like an equilateral triangle with one tip bent. The straight side, running nearly north and south, extends about 140 miles from Cape Blanco in Peru to La Puntilla in Ecuador. From these two capes the land and water lines of the two remaining sides converge northeast and southeast, respectively, to a point about two-thirds the altitude of the triangle. Here the southern line running northeast bends sharply to nearly due north and the northern line running southeast bends northeast. This change of direction produces the turned-over tips pointing north. At the base of the smaller triangle forming the tip lies the island of Puna. Behind Puna is the inner bay or greater harbor of Guayaquil. The extreme tip of the small triangle loses itself in the Guayas river. The Guayas river itself, however, is a delta and one of the two such that flow into the turned-up tip of the Gulf of Guayaquil.

The city of Guayaquil and the lesser port is situated about 33 miles up the Guayas river at a point where this river divides into two main branches, both coming down from the north, the Daule and the Bodegas. Above Guayaquil these two rivers each divide and subdivide into innumerable branches running out fanlike. So that the Guayas river system is shaped somewhat like an hourglass but with the one end many times larger than the other. Guayaquil is at the neck of the hourglass, where the main stems of the Daule and the Bodegas join to form the Guayas. But almost immediately as it flows south the Guayas begins to divide and redivide into a delta flowing into the closed-in end of the gulf. What we have called the second delta is perhaps more properly speaking a small archipelago named the Estero Salado, the Salt Estuary. It is about twice as extensive as the Guayas delta but drains a smaller territory, not counting the rivers above Guayaquil. These are the main waterways, but in addition scores of lesser rivers and creeks flow directly into the Gulf of Guayaquil. Many of these lesser rivers come down from the high mountains lying immediately to the east, for it must be remembered that the Gulf of Guayaquil at the point where the tip begins to turn up reaches inland almost to the high Andes.

What we have called the greater harbor of Guayaquil, lying behind Puna Island, is entered by the Jambeli channel to the southeast, which at its narrowest point is about six miles wide, or the Morro channel on the northwest, a little over a mile wide. The former is the customary entrance, as the Morro channel is difficult and dangerous for large vessels on account of the numerous small islets and banks.

Vessels drawing 22 feet of water can ascend the Guayas river up to the city of Guayaquil; larger vessels anchor at Puna on the island of Puna in the greater harbor.

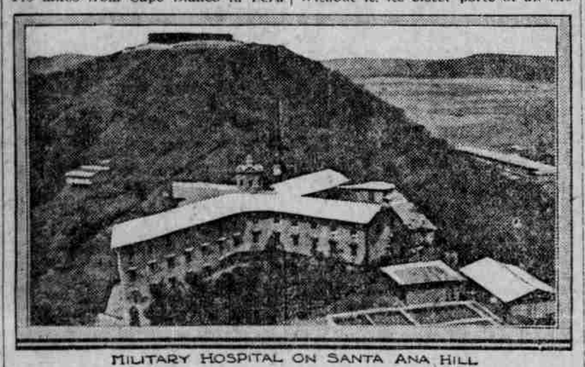
Held Back by Poor Sanitation.

With all its advantages so clearly marking it out as a great world mart one naturally asks, Why has not Guayaquil advanced farther than it has on the manifest road of destiny? The reasons are many, and each has played its part in keeping Guayaquil in the background. There is, however, one reason, which without doubt more than any other has had this effect, and that is the reputation for insanitary conditions which Guayaquil has borne for over a century.

Port sanitation is a port's chastity. Without it, its sister ports of all the world treat it as a place to be shunned and refused association. No boycott is more complete or more merciless than the boycott of quarantine, and quarantine against Guayaquil is scarcely ever lifted. Ecuadorians have complained and do yet complain against what they term the injustice of the permanent quarantine. They point out that where for periods of six months or more there has been no case of yellow fever or plague at Guayaquil, yet there has been no relaxing of the quarantine regulations.

Plans and projects for a comprehensive scheme of sanitation for Guayaquil have been made and elaborated for over 50 years, but the really scientific work of investigation does not date back farther than about 15 years ago, although the river was dredged and the city supplied with a water system in 1870. These investigations culminated over a year ago in a contract with J. G. White & Co. for the comprehensive sanitation of Guayaquil, including drainage and water supply.

St. James of Guayaquil—Santiago de Guayaquil—to give the city its full title, was founded on St. James' day, July 25, 1531, by Sebastian de Benalcazar. It was declared a city four years later, but was abandoned and restored in 1537 by Francisco de Orellana. In its earliest history it suffered much from attacks of buccaneers and pirates, and has been on several occasions more or less destroyed by fire, for Guayaquil, unlike other Spanish American cities, is built mainly of wood.



MILITARY HOSPITAL ON SANTA ANA HILL

COUNT NOGI'S FAMILY NAME

Excitement in Japan Caused by Opposition to Soldier's Wish That It Should Die.

A great to-do has been made in Japan over the reviving of the late Count Nogi's family by the appointment of a new Count Nogi not related to the grim soldier of Port Arthur and Mukden—particularly as the act is directly in opposition to the last will of Count Nogi himself. Heated discussions were held at large public meetings opposing the creation of the new Count Nogi, says East and West News. The subject is an extremely delicate one and cuts deep into Japanese spiritual susceptibilities. The imperial view is that so great a name should not disappear from living Japan—an idea that is basic in the imperial family itself, and is the essence of the survival of title among the ancient lords or daimos, to whom hundreds of titles have been preserved by adopting sons in default of direct issue. The surviving relatives of General Nogi have been made to see the light, have withdrawn their opposition and handed over the heirlooms to the new Count Nogi, who is of the daimio family that gave its name to General Nogi's clan. The opposition party threatens to reopen the question when parliament opens.

Hard Labor.

"So, you want more money, do you?" remarked the stern parent. "Why don't you go to work? You never earned a cent in your life." "Why father, how you do talk," rejoined the young man. "I'm sure no one ever worked harder than I do in trying to get a dollar out of you now and then."

A Problem.

"What's the matter, Bessie?"

"I'm trying to decide whether I'd rather have a man offer me his burning love or treat me to ice cream."

Modern Reflection.

"Do you believe that things generally come in cycles?"

"Well, I've seen some awful things come on motor-cycles."

Jainism.

The temple-city of Palitana is the greatest in extent and the most complete historical monument of Jainism. The pilgrims' way up the mountain has resthouses at intervals; the twin summits—each about 350 yards in length—are entirely covered with the temples, built by the piety of over a thousand years—street after street, square after square, in a vast enclosure from which all the activities of man are rigidly excluded. The city is kept strictly clean. Apart from the pilgrims, the daytime population consists of a number of priests and attendants; but at night the holy city is deserted. Every considerable city in India has contributed to its astonishing wealth; and the hundreds of temples, with their highly ornate decorations, represent the whole evolution of Jain religious belief.

Hardly.

You cannot expect a man to tell which way the wind is simply because he is a little vain.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 12

JEHOVAH YEARNS OVER ISRAEL.

LESSON TEXT—Hosea 11:1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love.—Hosea 11:4.

A contemporary of Isaiah and Amos, Hosea continued to prophesy after the first captivity of the northern kingdom. His style is abrupt and figurative. Israel is Jehovah's adulterous wife, repudiated, but finally to be purified and restored. This lesson is a part of the second section of the book (4:1-13:8), which is a description of the sinful people.

I. "The Perverse Child," vv. 1-7. The "remnant" (ch. 6:1-3) had cried out for relief. (See Isa. 1:9; Rom. 2:5). Jehovah's reply (begins 6:4) is a severe arraignment of Israel's backsliding as contrasted with his grace. To understand this lesson read the entire book repeatedly. In verse 1 of the lesson Jehovah recalls to the nation the days of its childhood. Because of his great love (Deut. 7:7) he called them out of Egypt, the land of bondage, into Canaan, the land of blessing and liberty. Yet Israel sensed not its duty nor its obligation of gratitude. We are living under a greater obligation because of the greater redemption God has provided for us in the person of his Son. God here calls Israel "my son" (Ex. 4:22); we have the right to call ourselves sons (John 1:12; I. John 3:1-2). Matthew's gospel applies these words to him who alone was fully and in the true sense God's son. Jesus is the summary of the whole nation in that he alone fully realized God's purpose in Israel (Matt. 2:15).

As contrasted with what a son is or should be verse 2 gives a picture of Israel's wandering. The whole history of the nation is one of going after false gods. (I. Sam: 8:7-9 and many other references.) In those childhood days (v. 3) Jehovah taught them how to walk, and healed their hurts "but they knew not"—God, as a tender Father, had watched over, taught, guided and healed (Ex. 19:14; Isa. 46:3; 63:9). Even so, in this present age God is a God of mercy and long suffering (Rom. 2:4), yet the mass of men "know not" what God is doing for them. In verse 4 the child has grown older and as mothers often tether a child lest it run away, so Jehovah endeavors to draw Israel to him with "cords of love." His cord of love now is the mighty power of Calvary (John 12:32). Jehovah not only drew but even sought to entice, for he "laid meat unto them"—Jesus will deliver us, for he bore our yoke (Matt. 11:28-30) and is for us the Bread of Life (John 6:35, 58). Love does not mean that the backslider shall be free from punishment. "Because they refused to return . . . the sword shall abide" (v. 5-6 and Heb. 12:6). Even so God did not permit them to go back to Egyptian bondage (v. 5). Israel was "bent to backsliding." In spite of the constant call to worship and serve him none "would exalt him." Is not this a picture of the mass of the people of so-called Christian lands? If not why then "advertise the churches" or hold "special sampaigns?"

II. The Pleading Parent, vv. 8-12. None can fathom the depths of the cry, "How shall I give thee up. How shall I deliver thee" (v. 8). Israel would persist and still Jehovah pleads that perchance they would heed his cry (Jer. 9:7; Lam. 3:33). Admah and Zeboim were irretrievably overthrown with Sodom and Gomorrah (Deut. 29:23), shall Israel likewise perish? No! (v. 9) for "I am God, not man." God does not, like man, change—his covenants are not "scraps of paper," his love is everlasting (Nu. 23:19). It is not God but man who is responsible for his destruction. The "Holy One in the midst of thee" is there to save, not as an avenger. God has not come into our midst in wrath—God's passionate desire is to save not to destroy. His purposes are those of love and redemption and as with Israel of old, so in this age he will carry out these purposes in spite of our backsliding (Rom. 11:28-29). Verses 10 and 11 are prophetic of the ultimate repentance and restoration of Israel—judgment shall pass upon their foes (Joel 3:16) and those of the dispersion (see parallel Isa. 11:11-16) shall gather, as "doves to their windows," and be once more "in their houses," i. e., set up as a nation in their God-given land. Ephraim (v. 12) sought to rule without or by casting off Jehovah (I. Cor. 4:8).

In Judah was the legal priesthood and the legitimate king, but the apostasy of Israel was more culpable because of the example of Judah which he had set at nought.

III. Promised Deliverance. In a most striking way Hosea flashes a note of hope and love through the cloud of gloom which hung over the nation as it drew closer to its doom because the people refused to repent.

Amos delivered his warning and returned to Judah.

Hosea was a part of the nation which emphasizes such verses of his prophecy as the following: 6:1, 4:6, 11:4, 11:6, 6:4, 6:6, 2:15 and 10:12, which sound the message of hope like bulletins from the battle's front.

The conclusion of the whole matter is recorded in chapter 14. Hosea exhorts (v. 1, 2 cf.) and places in the mouths of the people their petition (v. 2 lc., 3); Jehovah replied (v. 4-6) and the prophet encourages the people (v. 7).

Then Israel and Jehovah converse: Israel—"What have I to do any more with idols?" Jehovah—"I have heard him and observed him." Israel—"I am like a green fir tree." Jehovah—"From me is thy fruit found."

Verse 9 is the final summary for Israel and for us as well.

Worth Remembering.

The Chinese, in archery, have one rule which they call the "Rule of the Superior Man." It runs thus: "When the archer misses the center of the target he turns around and seeks for the cause of the failure in himself." There seems to be a hint here for others, and not for archery alone.

Nothing more impairs authority than a too frequent or indiscreet use of it. If thunder itself was to be continual, it would excite no more terror than the noise of a mill.

Perfection—The False and the True

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL
Superintendent of Men, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect. Let us therefore as many as be perfect be thus minded.—Phil. 3:12, 15.

This text makes it clear that there is a sense in which Christians can not be perfect and another sense in which they may be perfect.

The apostle states clearly that he has not already attained, neither is already perfect, or as the Revised Version reads, "made perfect." The verse preceding speaks of the resurrection of the dead, so that his disavowal evidently has to do with the perfection which will come in the future. It may seem to some unnecessary that a man should disavow this final perfection since he is evidently not yet raised from the dead; but the human mind is capable of very strange things, and this same apostle Paul speaks of some in his day who taught that the resurrection is past already. On some such basis, it seems, that teachers arose who declared that even now we may reach the perfection which belongs to the resurrection state. The apostle is clearly against such a doctrine.

Bishop Moule, one of the most saintly men the modern church has produced, in commenting upon this passage says: "As far as my own observation goes, such views (i. e. of perfection) are not uncommonly attended, in those who hold them, by a certain oblivion to personal shortcomings and inconsistencies; by an obscuration of consciousness, and of conscience, more or less marked, towards the sinfulness of ordinary, everyday violations of the law of holiness in respect of meekness, humbleness of mind, long suffering, sympathy, and other quiet graces."

Indeed, the saints of all the ages unite with Paul in declaring that they are not already perfect. The apostle, after suffering many things for Christ's sake so that he bore in his body the marks of the Lord Jesus, writes of himself as "chief of sinners." John Bunyan although he spent twelve years in Bedford jail for his Lord, calls his life story "Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners." When John Wesley thought he was dying, he reviewed his labors of sixty years, but could find no peg upon which to hang any hope of salvation; he could only repeat the sentiment of the hymn,

I the chief of sinners am,
But Jesus died for me.

The same spirit was manifested by Charles Spurgeon, who said during the serious illness, that if he got well he would have many things to preach, but just at that time four words were enough for him, "Jesus died for me." Dr. A. J. Gordon was a man of such saintly character that his very face gave evidence of the indwelling light. A servant girl who met him at the door one day told her mistress that she did not know his name, but he had the face of an angel. Yet when he came to his last hours, his expressions of unworthiness and of absolute dependance upon the mercy and grace of God were so affecting, that his family could not bear to remain in the room. These men all agree in saying, "Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect."

But the other portion of our text speaks of a sense in which we may be perfect. The context shows that the apostle is using the figure of a runner in a race. He has not yet attained the prize, but forgetting the things which are behind and reaching forth unto those which are before, he presses toward the mark. It is this attitude to which the word "perfect" is applied. The man has laid aside the weights and the easily besetting sin; he is not content with what he has attained, but forgetting that which is behind, he presses with neck stretched forth and every muscle strained, to the goal. It will be seen at once that this sort of perfection is very imperfect and is in no sense a finality. It only prepares us to be made perfect in the day of Christ's coming. Nevertheless we are bound by the grace of Christ to fulfill this ideal and not to put him to shame.

Two matters are involved in the exhortation to be "thus minded." First of all if we feel like the apostle, we will have the lowly estimate of ourselves of which we have spoken, the feeling that we have not attained. Very far from Christian perfection is pride; on the contrary, humility is its very essence. Again, if we are perfect in the sense of which the apostle speaks, we will emulate him in pressing forward for the prize of final glory. This is the very opposite of complacency as to our attainment. It is said that Thorwaldsen once wept because he was satisfied with a statue he had made. "Alas," he said, "I shall never improve now, for I have reached my ideal." How ought they to be aroused who, because they have come to Christ and are living with some consistency, are satisfied! Life manifests itself by growth and he who is not growing may well examine himself to see whether he be in the faith. How good it is that the apostle goes on to assure us that "if in anything ye be otherwise minded, God will reveal even this unto you." May he give us grace to walk in this light!

Prayer is not overcoming God's reluctance, it is laying hold of his highest willingness.—Archbishop Trench.

Be true to your ancestry; but also be worthy of posterity.—Rev. T. Rhondda Williams.

Faithful, earnest work in any department strengthens the character.—Anna Swanwick.

Without adversity a man hardly knows whether he is honest or not.—Fielding.

Do not think that years leave us and find us the same!—Owen Meredith.

SUDDEN DEATH

Caused by Disease of the Kidneys

The close connection which exists between the heart and the kidneys is well known nowadays. As soon as kidneys are diseased, arterial tension is increased and the heart functions are attacked. When the kidneys no longer pour forth waste, uremic poisoning occurs, and the person dies and the cause is often given as heart disease, or disease of brain or lungs.

It is a good insurance against such a risk to send 10 cents for a large trial package of "Anuric"—the latest discovery of Dr. Pierce. Also send a sample of your water. This will be examined without charge by expert chemists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. When you suffer from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, it's time to write Dr. Pierce, describe your symptoms and get his medical opinion, without charge—absolutely free. This "Anuric" of Dr. Pierce's is 37 times more active than lithia, for it dissolves uric acid in the system, as hot water does sugar.

Simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. There can be no imitation. Every package of "Anuric" is sure to be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the signature on the package just as you do on Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the ever-famous friend to ailing women.

Worry is a frequent cause and sometimes a symptom of kidney disease. Thousands have testified to immediate relief from these symptoms after using Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets for the kidneys and backache.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong, sick women well. No alcohol. Sold in tablets or liquid.

Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence,

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 the dozen of any druggist, harness dealer, or delivered by SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

TIME OCCUPIED BY BOOKS

Proof That Other Things Than Sport and Play May Be Held in the Mind of Boy.

Out-of-door sports have come to fill a great place in the lives of boys, as they should, but it is a mistake to suppose that boys no longer read Franklin K. Matthiews, chief scout librarian of the Boy Scouts, who has been investigating the matter, reports that in the schools of a large city, where the question was asked the children as to what they did between Friday afternoon and Monday, it was discovered that the largest percentage of them spent their time in reading.

In another city one boy sent in the titles of 98 books which he had read during his summer vacation; and those who watch the habits of boys in camp or at hotels cannot fail to be struck by the fact that as soon as the exercise hour is over the reading begins.

In spite of increased activities, reading is still the principal recreation of a host of boys.

And many of these boys are still reading the nickel novel, which has taken the place of the dime novel of a generation ago.

WORLD CALLING FOR MEAT

Wealth to Be Gained by Producing Beef and Pork on the Prairies of Texas.

Texas prairies produce the feed and the grass that makes beef and pork. Get meat money by purchasing Texas land while the price is low.

B. L. Bennett of Stratford, Texas, fed 800 baby beeves on a Panhandle farm in 1914. The calves cost him $28 each and he sold them for $52 a head on the Kansas City market, after winter feeding. They were fattened on kafir corn.

Eight dollars to $15 per acre will buy fine farm land along Rock Island Lines. Prairie soil, good water, splendid pasture, heavy yields of kafir corn and maize for grain, roughage and silage.

One crop of wheat in good years often pays for the farm. Easy terms given by owners to those who will farm the land.

Rock Island Lines have no lands for sale, but we have issued reliable, up-to-date information relative to farming opportunities in territory we serve and can give prospective settlers impartial, trustworthy data as to agricultural possibilities in Rock Island States Southwest. Homeseekers' tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month. Write me for full particulars at once. L. M. Allen, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island Lines, 719 La Salle Station, Chicago.—Adv.

Making It Swim.

There is a story told that some years ago the keeper of the lighthouse on Tory island (an Englishman) got married to a London girl, and his wife had, among other effects, a piano sent after her to her new home. By and by the news reached the island that the instrument was on the mainland, and two islanders were dispatched in a lugger to fetch it across. The lighthouse keeper and his wife were waiting the arrival of the piano which was to brighten the long winter evenings; but to their disappointment they saw the boat returning without the instrument.

"Where is the piano?" shouted the lighthouse keeper when the lugger had got within hailing distance.

"It's all right," replied one of the boatmen; "sure we're towin' it behind us!"

A GRATEFUL OLD LADY.

Mrs. A. G. Clemens, West Alexander, Pa., writes: I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills, also Diamond Dinner Pills. Before using them I had suffered for a number of years with backache, also tender spots on spine, and had at times black floating specks before my eyes. I also had lumbago and heart trouble. Since using this medicine I have been relieved of my suffering. It is agreeable to me for you to publish this letter. I am glad to have an opportunity to say to all who are suffering as I have done that I obtained relief by using Dodd's Kidney Pills and Diamond Dinner Pills.

Mrs. A. G. Clemens

Dodd's Kidney Pills 50c per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion have been proved. 50c per box.—Adv.

A Long Shot.

Ma—You've been drinking. I smell it in your breath.

Pa—Not a drop. I've been eating frogs' legs. What you smell is the hops.—Harvard Lampoon.

Paradoxical Proof.

"You see she was put out."

"How so?"

"By the fire in her eyes."

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

He who never does wrong never does very much, anyway.

Fresh supply Mrs. Austin's Buckwheat now on hand at your grocers.—Adv.

It doesn't pay to own things you owe for.

LEFT THE ARTIST GUESSING

"How" and "Why" the Two Great Questions Which the Years Were Called Upon to Solve.

Ernest Lawson, the impressionist, joined a group of fellow artists one day and, blushing with pleasure, announced:

"Say, fellows, I think perhaps at last I am really arrived. I have just been up to the Metropolitan museum and I found an old lady copying my picture."

"Why don't you buy it from her, sign it and sell it at a profit?" coldly remarked one of Mr. Lawson's rivals, entirely unmoved by the evenement.

"Perhaps he pays the old lady to copy his picture for the sake of the 'ad'," remarked another.

"Say, what's to prevent a fellow from going up there and copying his own picture?" said an academician, getting excited at last. "There's no law again it, is there?"

"One might learn something even at that," replied Lawson. "Often when you see one of your pictures after a few years you wonder how you did it, also why you did it!"

All He Needed.

A lady told me, as a true story of a soldier's wit, that a soldier in a hospital on recovering consciousness said: "Nurse, what is this on my head?"

"Vinegar cloths," she replied. "You have had fever."

After a pause:

"And what is this on my chest?"

"A mustard plaster. You have had pneumonia."

"And what is this at my feet?"

"Salt bags. You have had frostbite."

A soldier from the next bed looked up and said:

"Hang a pepperbox to his nose, nurse, then he will be a cruet."—The Strand.

He Got It.

A negro boy, while walking along the street, took off his hat and struck at a wasp. He turned to a man and said:

"I thought I got dat ar ole wass."

"Didn't you?"

"No, sah; but I—" he snatched off his hat and clapped his hand on the top of his head, squatted, bowed and said:

"Blame 'f I didn't git dat ole wass!"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Heard Down the Line.

Hobo—Gimme er loaded acrobat.

Barkeep—Wot's dat?

Hobo—Tumbler full o' whisky. See?

Fresh supply Mrs. Austin's Bag Buckwheat now on hand at your grocers.—Adv.

It is only after a man becomes rich and famous that you recall the fact that you and he were schoolmates.

Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago for illustrated Book of the Eye Free.

Why does the self-made man never suffer from remorse?

More often than not the inside tip fails to win out.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Paxtine

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed For Douches

In the local treatment of woman's ills, such as leucorrhoea and inflammation, hot douches of Paxtine are very efficacious. No woman who has ever used medicated douches will fail to appreciate the clean and healthy condition Paxtine produces and the prompt relief from soreness and discomfort which follows its use. This is because Paxtine possesses superior cleansing, disinfecting and healing properties.

For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been relieved say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box or by mail. Sample free. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

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